

CON

If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh the other also.
Decay of Piety.

CONVINCE. *adj.* [from *convince*.]

1. Capable of conviction.
2. Capable of being evidently disproved, or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and also *convincible* fallacies, they often erected such emblems, we have elsewhere delivered.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 9.
CONVINCINGLY. *adv.* [from *convince*.] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

This he did so particularly and *convincingly*, that those of the parliament were in great confusion. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

The resurrection is so *convincingly* attested by such persons, with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus.

Atterbury's Sermons.
CONVINCINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *convincing*.] The power of convincing.

TO CONVIVE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Latin.] To entertain; to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent, There in the full *convive* you. *Shaksp. Trilus and Cressida.*

CONVIVAL. *adj.* [*convivialis*, Latin.] Relating to an enter-
CONVIVAL. *adj.* tainment; festive; social.

I was the first who let up festivals;
Not with high tastes our appetites did force,
But fill'd with conversation and discourse;
Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name. *Denham.*

CONVIVIALITY. *n. f.* A low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit; a cant word.

Mean time he smokes, and laughs at merry tale,
Or pun ambiguous, or *convivium* quaint. *Philips.*

TO CONVOCATE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

CONVOCA'TION. *n. f.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly.

Diaphantus making a general *convocation*, spake to them in this manner. *Sidne.*

2. An assembly.

On the eighth day shall be an holy *convocation* unto you.

Lev. xxiii. 20.

3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament; and as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the one called the upper house, where the archbishops and bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the lower house, where all the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies.

I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our spiritual *convocation*,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy yet

Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by those who met in *convocation* at Stillington. *Dif. of Dile. on Ro. Idol.*

TO CONVOKE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

Assemblies exercise their legislature at the times that their constitution, or their own adjournment appoints, if there be no other way prescribed to *convoke* them. *Locke.*

When next the morning warms the purple East,
Convoke the peerage. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. i. l. 354.

The senate originally consisted all of nobles, the people being only *convoked* upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance. *Swift.*

TO CONVOLVE. *v. a.* [*convolvio*, Latin.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He writh'd him to and fro *convolv'd*. *Milton.*

Us'd to milder scents, the tender race
By thousands tumble from their honey'd domes,
Convolv'd and agonizing in the dust. *Thomson's Autumn.*

CONVOLUTED. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.]

Twisted; rolled upon itself.

This differs from *Mulcovy*-glass only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas these are *convoluted* and inflected. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CONVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*convolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself.

Observe the *convolution* of the said fibres in all other glands, in the same or some other manner. *Grew's Ceph. b. i. c. 5.*

A thousand secret, subtle pipes below,
From which, by num'rous *convolutions* wound,
Wrap'd with th'attending nerve, and twisted round. *Blackm.*

2. The state of rolling together in company.

And to's'd wide round,
O'er the calm sea, in *convolution* swift.
The feather'd eddy floats. *Thomson's Autumn*, l. 845.

TO CONVOY. *v. a.* [*conveyo*, Fr. from *conviare*, low Latin.] To accompany by land or sea for the sake of defence; as, he was *convoyed* by ships of war.

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CONVOY. *n. f.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the last syllable; it is now on the first.]

1. Attendance on the road by way of defence.

Sister, as the winds give benefit,
And *convoy* is assistant, do not sleep,
But let me hear from you. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done; at such a breach, at such a *convoy*. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

Had not God set peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himself his people's *convoy* to secure them in their passage to it. *South's Sermons.*

My soul grows hard, and cannot death endure,
Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way secure. *Dryd. Aureng.*

Convoy ships accompany their merchants 'till they may prosecute the voyage without danger. *Dryden's Pref. Dufresnoy.*

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Swift, as a sparkle of a glancing star,
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe *convoy*. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

CONVULSION. *n. f.* [*convulsio*, French.] Convulsion; notice; knowledge. A law term.

TO CONVULSE. *v. a.* [*convulsio*, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the loosen'd, aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling, peal on peal,
Crush'd horrible, *convulsing* heaven and earth. *Thomson's Summer.*

CONVULSION. *n. f.* [*convulsio*, Latin.]

1. A *convulsion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted.

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulsion*, the indifference of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; disturbance.

All have been subject to some convulsions, and fallen under the same *convulsions* of state, by dissensions or invasions. *Temple.*

CONVULSIVE. *adj.* [*convulsif*, French.] That which produces involuntary motion; that which gives twitches or spasms.

They are irregular and *convulsive* motions, or trugglings of the spirits. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Shew me the flying foul's *convulsive* strife,
And all the anguish of departing life. *Dryden's Aurengzeb.*

Her colour chang'd, her face was not the same,
And hollow groans from her deep spirit came;
Her hair stood up; *convulsive* rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast. *Dryd.*

In silence weep,
And thy *convulsive* sorrows inward keep. *Prior.*

CONY. *n. f.* [*kanis*, Germ. *conil* or *comin*, Fr. *caniculus*, Latin.] A rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground.

With a short-legg'd hen,
Lemons and wine for sauce; to these a *cony*
Is not to be despair'd of, for our money. *Ben. Jonson's Epig.*

The husbandman suffers by hares and *conys*, which eat the corn, trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CONY-BOROUGH. *n. f.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

TO CONY-CATCH. *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I have matter in my head against you, and against your cony-catching rascals. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

CONY-CATCHER. *n. f.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper; a tricking fellow; a rascal. Now obsolete.

TO COO. *v. n.* [from the found.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The stock-dove only through the forest *coos*,
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 610.

COOK. *n. f.* [*coqus*, Latin.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

One mistress Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry-nurse, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The new-born babe, by nurses overlaid,
And the *cook* caught within the raging fire he made. *Dryden.*

Their *cooks* could make artificial birds and fishes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquisiteness of the taste. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

COOK-MAID. *n. f.* [*cook and maid*.] A maid that dresses provisions.

A friend of mine was lately complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the best *cook-maids* in England.

Adisson's Frecholder, No. 32.

COOK-ROOM. *n. f.* [*cook and room*.] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

TO COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

Who can but think, that had either of the crimes been *cooked* to their palates, they might have changed mells. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To prepare for any purpose.

Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready for that, you are well *cooked*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

COOKERY. *n. f.* [from *cook*.] The art of dressing victuals.

Some man's wit
Found

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Found th' art of *cookery* to delight his sense:
More bodies are consum'd and kill'd with it,
Than with the sword, famine, or pestilence. *Davies.*

Ev'ry one to *cookery* pretends. *King's Art of Cookery.*

These are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared by *cookery*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

COOL. *adj.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.

He set his leg in a pale-fall, as hot as he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew *cool*. *Temple.*

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without passion.

COOL. *n. f.* Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness.

But see, where Lucia, at her wonted hour,
Amid' the *cool* of yon high marble arch,
Enjoys the noon-day breeze. *Addison's Cato.*

Philander was enjoying the *cool* of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freshness. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

TO COOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.

Snow they use in Naples instead of ice, because, as they say, it *cools* or congeals any liquor sooner. *Addison on Italy.*

Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe subacid fruit, is *cooling*, and very agreeable to the stomach. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

It is but as a body slight distemper'd,
Which to its former strength may be restor'd,
With good advice and little medicine;

My lord Northumberland will soon be *cool'd*. *Shak. H. IV.*

My lord will keep his jealousy to himself, and repine in private, because he will be apt to fear some ill effect it may produce in *cooling* your love to him. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 171.

They tell us, that had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have *cooled* their zeal. *Swift.*

TO COOL. *v. n.*

1. To grow less hot.

To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.

My humour shall not *cool*; I will incense Ford to deal with poison; I will possess him with yellowness. *Sh. M. W. of W.*

You never *cool* while you read Homer. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*

I'm impatient 'till it be done; I will not give myself liberty to think, lest I should *cool*. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

COOLER. *n. f.* [from *cool*.]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two sorts; first, those which produce an immediate sense of cold, which are such as have their parts in less motion than those of the organs of feeling; and secondly, such as, by particular viscosity, or grossness of parts, give a greater confidence to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move so fast, and therefore will have less of that intestine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are such as cucumbers, and all substances producing viscosity. *Quincy.*

In dogs or cats there appeared the same necessity for a *cooler* as in man. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

Acid things were used only as *coolers*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A vessel in which any thing is made *cool*.

Your first wort being thus boiled, lad off into one or more *coolers*, or cool-backs, in which leave the fullage behind, and let it run off fine. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

COOLLY. *adv.* [from *cool*.]

1. Without heat, or sharp cold.

She in the gelid caverns, woodbine wrought,
And fresh bedew'd with ever-spouting streams,
Sits *coolly* calm. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 455.

2. Without passion.

Motives that address themselves *coolly* to our reason, are fittest to be employ'd upon reasonable creatures. *Atterbury.*

COOLESS. *n. f.* [from *cool*.]

1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold.

This difference consisteth not in the heat or *coolness* of spirits; for cloves, and other spices, naphtha and petroleum, have exceeding hot spirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The toad loveth shade and *coolness*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Yonder the harvest of cold months laid up,
Gives a fresh *coolness* to the royal cup;
There ice, like crystal, firm and never lost,
Tempereth hot July with December's frost. *Waller.*

The sheep enjoy the *coolness* of the shade. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. Want of affection; disinclination.

They parted with such *coolness* towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

3. Freedom from passion.

COOM. *n. f.*

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth.

That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Philips.*

It is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals. *Bailey.*

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COO

COOMB, or **COMB**. *n. f.* [*combe*, Fr. *cumulus*, Lat. a heap] *Skinner.* A measure of corn containing four bushels. *Bailey.*

COOP. *n. f.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.

2. A cage; a penn for animals; as poultry or sheep.

When Gracchus was slain, the same day the chickens refused to eat out of the *coop*; and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he contained the tripudiary augurations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 11.

There were a great many crammed capons together in a *coop*. *L'Estrange.*

TO COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage; to imprison.

That pale, that white-fac'd shore,
Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides,
And *coops* from other lands her islanders. *Shaksp. K. John.*

The Englishmen did *coop* up the lord Ravenstein, that he stir'd not; and likewise held in strait siege the maritime part of the town. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In the taking of a town the poor escape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and *cooped* up. *L'Estrange.*

Twice conquer'd cowards, now your shame is shown,
Coop'd up a second time within your town!

Who dare not issue forth in open field. *Dryden's Æneid.*

One world suffic'd not Alexander's mind;
Coop'd up, he seem'd in earth and seas confin'd. *Dry. Juv.*

Coop'd in a narrow isle, observing dreams
With flattering wizards. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. 10.*

The Trojans, *coop'd* within their walls so long,
Unbar their gates, and issue in a throng. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in comparison of law or physick, of astrology or chymistry, *coops* the understanding up within narrow bounds, and hinders from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. *Locke.*

They are *cooped* in close by the laws of their countries, and the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant, lest, knowing more, they should believe the less in them. *Locke.*

What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again. *Pope.*

COOPER. *n. f.* [*coope*, French.] A motion in dancing.

A COOPER. *n. f.* [impart. from *coop*.] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradesmen, belonging to some towns corporate, such as weavers and *coopers*, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and jurisdiction. *Child.*

COOPERAGE. *n. f.* [from *cooper*.] The price paid for cooper's work.

TO COOPERATE. *v. n.* [con and opera, Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the same end.

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwise *cooperate* with him, and makes a man walk almost alone to his own ends. *Bacon's Essay* 6.

By giving man a free will, he allows man that highest satisfaction and privilege of *cooperating* to his own felicity. *Boyle.*

2. To concur in producing the same effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity *cooperate* to their conversions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 2.

All these causes *cooperating*, must, at last, weaken their motion. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

The special acts and impressions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this charge, and how far human liberty *cooperates* with it, are subjects beyond our reach and comprehension. *Rogers, Sermon* 14.